Perceptions of relationship quality across adolescents' personal networks: Concurrent and longitudinal associations with temperamental shyness



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## BACKGROUND

Relationship quality is characterized by the degree of **support** (companionship, trust, caring, help, closeness, and intimacy) and **negativity** (conflict, antagonism, and power) within a relationship<sub>[1-3]</sub>

*Quality* relationships increase resilience<sup>[4]</sup> and protect against school victimization above simply *having* relationships<sup>[5]</sup>

• Many relationships influence adolescent development, but previous work tends to espouse a *reductionist approach* by focusing on specific relational dyads (e.g., parent-child)<sub>[2-5]</sub>



Research is mixed on the association between *shyness*, characterized by anxiety and withdrawal in response to social novelty or perceived social evaluation<sub>[6]</sub>, and *relationship quality* in adolescence<sub>[6-9]</sub>

## **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

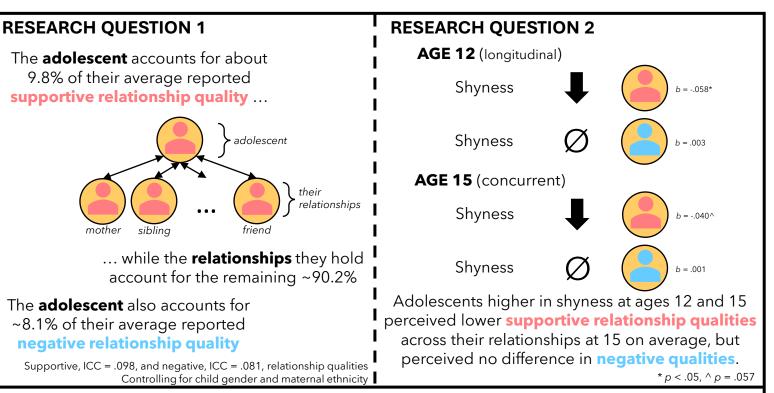
- **1:** How consistently are **supportive** and **negative** relationship qualities perceived across adolescent personal networks (including mothers, fathers, siblings, relatives, romantic partners, and friends)?
- **2:** Does longitudinal and concurrent temperamental shyness predict perceived **supportive** and **negative** relationship qualities across adolescents' personal networks?

## METHOD

473 children from a larger longitudinal study of temperament<sub>[10]</sub>; 49% female; 66% White, 13% Black, 6% Hispanic; 5% Asian

**Shyness:** 5-item subscale of the maternal-report EATQ ( $\alpha = .79$ )<sub>[11]</sub>; "Feels shy about meeting new people"

**Relationship Quality:** 39-item Network of Relationships Inventory  $(\alpha = .80)_{(1)}$ ; taps **supportive** ("How sure are you that this relationship will last no matter what?") and **negative** ("How much do you and this person argue with each other?") qualities of all relationship *types* 



## IMPLICATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Because a much greater proportion of variance in **supportive** and **negative** relationship quality was due to the *relationship* than the child, relationship quality may depend more on relationship characteristics than on characteristics of the adolescent

While children who are shy at 12 and 15 may be less likely to experience supportive relationships involving trust and caring at 15, they do not seem any more likely to experience negative relationships involving conflict and antagonism
Shyness predicting lower supportive relationship quality is consistent with the *broaden-and-build theory*<sub>[12]</sub>; the negative emotions associated with temperamental shyness may narrow experience, leading to less supportive relationships

• Future work should begin to parse how fostering this set of supportive relationships may in turn increase resilience

[1] = Furman & Buhrmester (1985); [2] = Bukowski et al. (1994); [3] = Parker & Asher (1993); [4] = Raboteg-Saric & Sakic (2014); [5] = Cuadros & Berger (2016);
 [6] = Rubin et al. (2009); [7] = Fordham & Hinde (1999); [8] = Nelson et al. (2008); [9] = Schneider (1999); [10] = Fox, Henderson, et al. (2001); [11] = Capaldi & Rothbart (1992);
 [12] = Fredrickson (2001)